pileus be of a soft one, the pileus portion of the section will adhere very firmly to the gelatine-paper, while the stipe after drying may become easily detached therefrom. Sections, as well as other preparations, of the genera *Russula* and *Lactarius* do not adhere well; the fleshy substance of the former is firm, compact, or even floccose, and that of the latter contains a milky liquid. Such preparations may be made to stick better by moistening them with water before laying them on the gelatine-paper. Frequently also the lamellae do not adhere to the paper, probably owing to the copious detached spores. The portion of a preparation which does not adhere properly may be fastened down effectually with a solution of one part of gelatine in thirty parts of boiling water; the solution, after it is somewhat cool, being applied between the specimen and paper by means of a camel's hair pencil, and the specimen being pressed down on the paper and allowed to dry. It sometimes happens in preparations of fungi which have a viscid pileus, that, in the first pressing, portions of the pileus adhere to the overlying drying-paper. In such cases the specimen may be readily detached, without injury to it, by dampening the dryer slightly with a wet sponge.

After the preparations are dry they are to be cut out of the gelatine-paper with a pair of scissors, the paper being trimmed away as closely as possible to the specimen, so that the latter shall exhibit itself with sharp contours when finally gummed to card-board.

§ 50. **Mertensia Virginica,** DC., **in New Jersey.**—On the 6th of May, 1880, I brought home some specimens of this elegant plant which I had obtained near the extreme western edge of Monmouth County, N. J. I found my friend Mr. R. Willis Brown on a visit at my house, showed him the plants and proposed that he should stay all night and go with me next day to the locality, which was nearly twenty miles away. The season was too much advanced, as that May was unusually hot and dry, for we found the plants not in the finest condition. Desirous of working the subject up, so as not to be found pushing into the BULLETIN a notice of a mere fugitive or recent escape, I desired my friend to say nothing about it for the present. I have worked a good deal on the case and now feel confident that my find is worthy a place in the indigenous flora of our State, for these reasons: 1. I cannot find among the people, old or young, of these parts, any recollection of it as a garden-plant. The question has elicited a reply indicative of surprise: "Grow in gardens! Why it is a wild-flower!" 2. It has been known as a wild-flower for a number of years—how many I cannot say. 3. I have now found three localities where it grows, each several miles from the other. 4. The plants have enormous tap-roots, showing them to be well established. In truth, it is not easy to get a plant up with a moderate share of its root, so deep into the earth does the latter extend.

Should any one desire to visit a habitat for collecting, the one easiest found is on the Crosswick Creek, close to the north side of the bridge at Walnford. May I not be pardoned a pleasurable pride in adding this exquisite Virginia cowslip to the flora of New Jersey.

Freehold, N. J., April 2, 1881. SAMUEL LOCKWOOD.